have not lost more than one communion season. I have never been confined to a sick bed for a single day. The blessings of God have been richly spread around me, and I have made up my mind long ago, that if I wished to be happier, I must have more religion than I have at present.

THE COMMERCIAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

TUESDAY. JUNE 5. 1849.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The author of the Communication relative to Bank Exchanges, does not seem to state certain points as *facts*, but simply that he "has been informed." It is all important, in charging the institutions of our place with being less liberal than others, in Raleigh, &c., that absolute data should be furnished. In answer to his inquiries why the Banks here charge more than the other Banks of our State, we answer, we do not know why it is; nor do we know that it is really so.

THE HERON FAMILY.

This family, consisting of four sisters, with their father and mother, commence performing at the Theatre to-morrow night. The nature of their exhibition will be understood by an advertisement in another column.

Of all the performances presented to the public, we have never known any that has commanded a more general and unqualified applause, than those which are the subject of this article.

The London, Liverpool and Dublin presses, as well as those of New York and other places in this country, join in accordance of warm approbation, that seems to soar above the reach of criticism.—The *Dublin Protestant Guardian* says: "The entertainments of the Heron Family, from their harmless tendency, and great developement of natural talent, have caused the most fastidious to visit their inimitable performances."

CHOLERA IN NEW YORK.

The official report of the Cholera in New York, on the 2d, states 13 new cases and 7 deaths, as having occurred since the Report of the day previous.

CHOLERA IN RICHMOND.

The cholera exists in Richmond, Va. The last reports give 7 cases and 4 deaths.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT MEETING.

A meeting of the citizens of Wilmington, took place at Masonic Hall, on Saturday, the 2d inst., to take into consideration the propriety of sending Delegates to the Convention, to be held at Salisbury, on the 14th of the present month. Col. J. T. MILLER was called to the Chair, and on motion of P. K. DICKINSON, Esq., MILES COSTIN, Esq., and THOMAS LORING, of the *Commercial*, were appointed Secretaries.

The Chairman explained the object of the meeting, and pressed upon the auditory the importance of the undertaking. He was followed by General Alexander MacRae, who made a few very appropriate remarks, urging the claims of the Central Road, as a project of great importance to the State at large, as well as of much consequence to this community. A Resolution appointing 14 Delegates to the Convention was adopted, and the following gentlemen appointed: Gen. E. B. Dudley; Dr. Thomas H. Wright; Gen. Alexander McRae; Dr. F. J. Hill; Capt. Gilbert Potter; Col. Gaston Meares; and William Ashe, William Hill, O. G. Paraley, Hiram Nixon, Donald MacRae, Thomas W. Brown, Henry Nutt, Thomas W. Sandford, John Dawson, T. C. Worth, and R. H. Cowan, Esquires.

We hope and believe that all the gentlemen appointed on this occasion, that *can* go *will* go to the Convention. But, as we mentioned before, the time of the Convention is so fixed, as to render it inconvenient and in some cases impossible for many to attend, who would most gladly avail themselves of this opportunity of manifesting their zeal for the promotion of that great and glorious work—the Central Rail Road.

THE FOREIGN NEWS.

The foreign news by the last steamer is of great importance, as it indicates a general war throughout Europe. While we may look for a temporary impulse to trade and commerce, from these sanguinary operations—humanity shudders at the prospects there. While the war lasts we may look for "better times" in this country; but we shall be apt to pay for them in the influx of a vicious population on the return of peace; quite a sufficient quantity of which we receive in the best of times.

It will be seen that the opinion is expressed, that the combined powers of Europe cannot restore the Pope to power in Rome. We think this is a mistake; they may restore him to a tyrannical rule, but they cannot restore him to the hearts of his people, where a Prince of his character should especially be enthroned. We believe, however, the spell is broken, and the moral force of Papal Authority is in progress of being destroyed forever.

We have no hope that the disordered political elements of Europe, will settle down into a system that will promote the civil or religious freedom of the population of Europe. But despotisms will be established on foundations less secure than heretofore. The sentiment of the people will be more hostile to governments, both political and ecclesiastical, than ever, and new systems must, in time, grow up under the influence of enlightened minds, if not with a reformation of morals.

DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

At the Democratic Convention held at Clinton, Sampson County, last week WILLIAM S. ASHE, Esq., was nominated as the Democratic Candidate for Congress, for this District. It has heretofore been announced that Gen. MACKAY declined the nomination.

NEW ORLEANS.

New Orleans papers to the 29th ult., give no encouragement in regard to closing the Crevasse; the *Bulletin* says the odds are heavy against its being closed, if the river does not fall.

The impression is pretty general that the health of the city will be seriously affected by this overflow. But it is stated that in all previous overflows, the seasons that followed have been healthy, and no doubt is entertained in New Orleans, but such will be the result in the present case.

A Prize of 300 guineas has been offered in England for the best essay on royalty, aristocracy, and democracy. The prize for such an essay should have been offered to a Yankee.—*N. Y. Sun.*

WAKE DELEGATES.

We see from the *Register* of the 2d inst. that RICHARD SMITH, RICHARD HINES, ALFRED JONES, and G. W. MORDECAI, Esqrs. have been appointed by the Chairman of the Wake County meeting, Delegates from the County of Wake, to the Salisbury Internal Improvement Convention, in place of the gentlemen heretofore appointed, but who could not conveniently attend.

SALE OF SWAMP LANDS.

His Excellency, Gov. MANLY, accompanied by the Members of the Literary Board, has recently visited the Eastern section of the State, according to previous advertisement, for the purpose of disposing of the reclaimed Swamp Lands. We learn that about two thousand acres were sold, at different prices—but not at such as could justify a continuance of the sale.—*Raleigh Register.*

THE CHOLERA.

We learn from the Port Gibson Herald, of the 25th, that this disease is raging on Walnut Bayou, Madison parish. A Mr. Hockett, who resides there, has lost about 15 negroes. The same number have died on the adjoining plantation of S. M. Briscoe, Esq., and Mr. B. has himself fallen a victim. A gentleman who conversed with the attending physician tells the Herald that the disease generally proved fatal in three or four hours! A negro would come in from the field, and complain of feeling a little unwell and very weak, on examination he would be found pulseless, and with cold skin and cold breath. In two or three hours he would be a corpse! The physician gave it as his opinion that vitality was destroyed almost from the moment of attack, and that no medicine could relieve or save the victim. In many of these cases the vomiting and purging was by no means violent, nor were the cramps severe.

At Milliken's Bend, Dr. Parker has lost six negroes; no new cases had occurred when last heard from. Every precaution had been used by the Doctor to prevent its appearance, but without success.

Two cases have occurred at Port Gibson landing, on the Bayou Pierre, and both proved fatal. The individuals were boatmen, in the employ of Mr. Duncan McDougall.

The Yazoo Whig, of the 22d, says:

"Since our last issue, of the 18th, there have been six deaths of this disease. There are a few new cases at present, but we now flatter ourselves that the epidemic is leaving us."—*N. O. Bulletin.*

THE OLDEST MAN IN AMERICA.—George Buckhart, living in Harlan county, (Ky.,) is one hundred and fourteen years old; was born in Germantown, (Pa.,) and has lived for several years in a hollow sycamore tree, of such dimensions as to contain his family, consisting of a wife and five or six children bed and bedding, cooking utensils, &c. He professes to hold the Lutheran faith.

Catterpillars, the Germantown (Pa.) Telegraph says, are doing immense damage to foliage and fruit orchards in that section. So many were never known before, and many trees are almost entirely stripped of every vestige of green.

CHOLERA.

The Newark Advertiser mentions two cases of Cholera in that city. One of the persons attacked, viz., Jacob Humphreyville, shoemaker, died the previous morning. The other, Dr. Lord, dentist, was very low, but hopes were entertained of his recovery.

A case has also occurred in Jersey City. Carwin F. Rockwell was the person attacked. By the last accounts, he was not expected to recover.

Six cases occurred at the Lunatic Asylum in Lexington, Ky. on the 25th ult.

The Louisville Journal of the 26th says,

"The Cholera has again made its appearance in Memphis and Baton Rouge. In the former place the Eagle records six deaths in three days and in the latter, Mr. Dufrocq, the mayor, was one of its victims."

Extract from a letter written by an American gentleman in Paris, dated May 10, 1849.

"Civil war or revolution would have broken out, if not before this, certainly to-day, in France, in consequence of the late intervention of the Government in the affairs of Rome, were it not for universal suffrage, which, by making itself felt in the elections, takes away the necessity of resorting to arms. It has thus far proved a safety-valve against revolutions of the most bloody kind."

SHOT TOWER OF A NEW CONSTRUCTION.—A company are now manufacturing shot in New York by a new process, which is said to work admirably well. The New York Post thus describes the operation of the new method:

Our readers have, perhaps, seen a pen suspended in a current of air blown upwards from a pipe stem, or a small ball of marble hanging in the midst of a perpendicular jet from a fountain. This principle is applied to the making of shot. A current of air is forced upwards in a flue, and thus retards the shot as it falls from above and cools it, without making it necessary that it should drop from any great height. A tower of moderate height answers the purpose. Formerly it might have cost $80,000 to build a shot tower, now we are told one may be built for an eighth part of the sum, and the process of manufacture is greatly cheaper.

From the N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

CENTRAL RAIL ROAD OF NEW JERSEY.

The Engineers upon the unfinished portion of this road from Whitehouse in Hunterdon Co., N. J., to Easton, Penn., a distance of 29 miles—have completed their survey—and the work will shortly be in readiness for the contractors.

This road forms a line across the State of New Jersey, from Elizabethtown Point,—(connected with New York, by steamboats) to Easton, Penn., at the confluence of the Deleware and Lehigh Rivers—and is designed to open an intercourse between the City of New York, and an important section of the State of Penn.,—rich in agricultural and mineral productions. The distance from New York to Easton is 75 miles.

It is the design of the Company to complete the work the present year.

It is a singular fact that by this route the Schuylkill, Lehigh, Beaver-meadow, and Lackawana Coal, is brought within a distance, in each case, of not over 120 to 125 miles of the New York market, being only 15 to 20 miles farther than the Schuylkill coal is transported by the Reading Rail Road to Richmond, near Philadelphia, thus giving to New York the choice of all the different kinds of Anthracite Coal, at about the price of the same coal at Richmond on the Delaware.

Telegraphed for the Baltimore Sun.

ARRIVAL OF THE

STEAMER NIAGARA.

7 DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The French Elections—Amendments to the Navigation Laws—The Canadian Question—French Still Kept Out of Rome—Enthusiasm of the Romans—Massacre of Catholic Priests—Conduct of the Pope—Triumph of the Hungarians—Troubles in Germany—Steadiness of the Cotton Market—Decline in Breadstuffs, &c.

ST. JOHNS, N B., June 1—6 P. M.

On account of a derangement in the telegraph last evening, I was unable to send through, direct, my despatch of the news by the Niagara.

The steamer Niagara arrived at Halifax at 3 o'clock on Thursday afternoon, and will be due at New York on Saturday evening. She brings £2,000 in specie and 163 passengers.

The express made the run to Bigly Gut, a distance of 146 miles, in eighty hours and fifteen minutes.

The Niagara spoke the steamer Cambria off Cape Clear, on the 28th, and the Hibernia in latitude 46 52 and longitude 46,

The steamer Europa arrived at Liverpool on the 17th, making the trip from New Yok in nine days.

The American mail steamer Hermann arrived at Southampton on the 17th, from Bremen, with 139 passengers, for New York. She was advertised to leave on Sunday morning, the 20th.

There was no prospect of any material amendment in commercial affairs. Money continued plentiful. On Friday, the 13th, Consols for money opened at 90¼, steadily advancing, and closing at 91¼.

French three per cents closed on Wednesday evening at 58 francs 80 centimes, and five per cents at 86f, 95c.

Pennsylvania State stocks sold in London on the 16th at 80, being an advance. This is the only description of American stocks mentioned in the English papers. The chief demand for American securities is on German account.

From the manuacturing districts generaly there is great complaint that the goods sent may bring little or no profit whatever.

The market for cured provisions is abundantly supplied, and prices are generally lower and receding.

ENGLAND.

The Canadian outbreak has been fully debated in Parliament, and Lord Elgin sutained.

It is said that amendments to the navigation bill will be proposed, which may materially change its character, if not prevent its final passage,

IRELAND.

All continues quiet in this country, unless it be the cries of the suffering and almost starving peasantry.

FRANCE.

The election for members of the French Assembly took place on the 13th instant, but the result is unknown. Returns have been received from the city of Paris, where nine Socialists and nineteen Moderates have been returned.

The French army had not entered Rome, as had been reported. The Italian question had been further discussed in the French Assembly, and the Ministers were again defeated, by a majority of 58. It appears from the debate that no instructions to enter Rome, had been given to General Oudinot. On the contrary, he was expected to remain at Cevita Vecchia, and to march to the city only in case of necessity. Upon this point, however, the Ministry was said to be divided.

It is stated that the French government has written to London, St. Petersburgh, Berlin and Vienna, strongly deploring the interference of Russia in Hungrian affairs, saying it will endeavor to put a stop to it by diplomatic means, and in case of failure, they will apply to the National Assembly for advice.

M. Fauchere, the Minister of the Interior, has resigned, and it is rumored that other Ministers will soon follow.

Sicily.

The Neapolitan army has been again defeated. Sicily is again in a state of insurrection.

Hungary.

The fighting still goes on, and the brave Hungarians continue to be successful. They are said to be within a few days march of Vienna, to which the Russian army is also hastening.

Denmark.

The Danes have suffered another defeat, and it is said have refused the proffered mediation of England.

Germany.

There have been renewed disturbances in various parts of Germany. At Frankfort the revolutionary movement is more and more decided.

Rome.

Pope Pius the IX, on hearing of the resistance of the Romans to the French troops, is said to have declared that he would not return to Rome at such a price, and to have sent a message in consequence to the King of Naples and to Gen. Oudinot to induce them to retire.

In the meantime the French general has been reinforced by many thousand additional troops.

He has now doubtles a large and well appointed army under his command. But the enthusiasm of the Romans is now at the highest pitch, and if a single or combined attempt to bombard and take Rome by storm should be made, the defence of the city by the means of barricades and the courage of the people, will be so well maintained, that the Austrians are by no means certain of success. All accounts concur that it will be impossible to restore the Imperial power of the Papacy, in any form.

We have now before us the most frightful details of priests being dragged forth from their hiding places, by the Toulore, and put to death, their bodies having been hacked into the smallest pieces and cast into the Tiber. The combined powers of Europe will scarcely be able ever to set up his Holiness again on the throne of the Vatican. The tide of feeling has overpowered him. The Romans seem bent on excluding Sacerdotal and Pontifical authority for ever.

Intelligence by telegraph has been received from Gen. Oudinot, to the 13th instant, at which time there was a strong probability that the French troops would be permitted to enter Rome without opposition. In the General's dispatch he says "serious propositions of submission are made to me already, the anchor of safety to the Romans" The 900 prisoners at Rome were accompanied to Palo with all possible demonstrations of joy.

A letter in the London Times announces the landing at Finimisece of a Spanish army, which was marching towards Rome.

A fresh attempt was being made at Palermo to get up an armed resistance against the Neapolitans, but it appears of doubtful success.

Intelligence has been received that the Austrians were repulsed on the 8th inst., (does not say where or upon whom,) in an assault, and the Venetian accounts state that they made a rally and took eight hundred prisoners, which needs confirmation.

Russia.

There has already marched into Galiacia, *en route* for Hungary, to the assistance of the Austrians 120,000 Russians, with 350 cannon and 25,000 horse. Gen. Bem is well prepared to give them a warm reception in Transylvania and there must be warm work before it is over.

From the Daily Delta.

FROM MEXICO.

We are in receipt of our files of Mexican papers from the capital to the 8th inst., and although not so late as previous intelligence received by the British steamer *via* Mobile, we proceed to make some extracts.

The first number of a new French paper, established at the city of Mexico, under the name of Le trait d'union, has come to hand. Its proprietor is Mr. Rene Masson, formerly editor of the Franco American of this city. It is to be a weekly journal, of 16 pages, 8vo. The first number exhibits commendable industry, and its typographical appearance is agreeable. Conducted by one not a native of Mexico, and disconnected from the factions and cabals that now distract that unfortunate country, we shall look to its columns for an impartial and veracious account of passing events in the land of the Aztec.

Santa Anna has recently fulminated from his retreat at Kingston, Jamaica, an elaborate reply, in a volume of 300 octavo pages, to the accusations of treason brought against him in Congress by one of the representatives, Senor Gamboa. The wily ex-president makes out, as usual, a good case, and shows, apparently, that his efforts during the recent war were fruitless, owing to the want of co-operation on the part of the government, the lack of funds, circumstances over which he had no controul etc. He enters into an auto-biographical account of all his exploits, hardships and reverses, and evidently aims more at making an impression for the future than at vindicating the past.

A satirical paper was about to be started, entitled the Mexican Monarch.

The Chronica of Oujaca still entertained apprehensions that the country around Tampico is meditating a revolt and annexation to the United States. It denounces the plot in the strongest terms.

The newspapers of the capital, the Monitor, Siglo, Globe, and Universal, are waging against each other a sanguinary warfare. At this distance we are unable to judge of the merits of the controversy.

There were 233 persons arrested by the Police of the capital during the month of April, for divers offences. There were 16 for vagrancy, 30 for gambling, 4 for rape, 14 for prostitution, 65 for fighting, 2 for adultery, 3 for drunkenness, 23 for robbery, and 25 for larceny.

The Legislature of Durango had appropriated $2,000 to ransom its citizens taken captive by the Indians.

A ministerial crisis had occurred at the capital. Luis Cuevas, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Arangoiz, Secretary of the Treasury, differed in their views respecting some measure of public policy, and the dispute came to such a pass that Cuevas resigned his office. The post had been tendered to Mariano Yanez and Munoz Ledo, and declined by both. It is said this occurrence had sensibly affected the President, whose health is feeble.

The Mexican journals contain the usual accounts of robberies by banditti and Indians.

Congress has appropriated $45,000 to construct a light house on the bank of Alicranes, off the coast of Yucatan, where the English mail steamer Forth was wrecked.

The Monitor is publishing Lamartine's "Confidences" in Spanish.

COWHIDED BY A LADY.—A man named Singer, a professor in the Woodward High School of Cincinnati, recently made some slanderous charges against a widow lady named Tuxford, with whom he boarded. Having heard of the charges, she visited the school in company with her attorney, and cowhided professor Singer in the presence of his pupils. Afterwards, the attorney knocked Singer down, and the parties left for their homes.—*Balt. Sun.*

Interesting from Canada—Prorogation of Parliament, &c. &c.

MONTREAL, May 31, 1849.

Yesterday afternoon, at 4 o'clock, Gen. Rowan (the commander of the forces,) in the character of Deputy-Governor, proceeded to the Parliament building, and prorogued the Legislature.

The Governor-General has not yet returned.

Gen. Rowan was enthusiastically cheered by the multitude present, the majority of whom were of British origin, with "Hurrah for the new Governor-General!" The crowd dispersed before Gen. R. left the House.

The report that Parliament is to be dissolved is incorrect.

Several bills were assented to, one of which is of considerable importance, viz., the bill incorporating the Lake Champlain and St. Lawrence Canal Company, a measure which will be conducive to the interests of the United States as well as Canada.

Steamboat Explosion and Loss of Life.

DETROIT, May 31 3 P. M.

The new ferry boat Argo burst her boiler as she was leaving her dock this afternoon. We regret to state that Mr. Foster, the builder of the boat, was instantly killed by the accident, and Mr. Towner, the engineer, so severely injured that his life is almost despaired of; faint hopes, however, are entertained of his recovery.

The Cholera and the Sanitary Committee.

Owing chiefly to the awful ignorance and stupidity of the Board of Health and the Sanitary Committee, a good deal of alarm has been created about the cholera in this city. Is it, indeed, impossible to get a full, plain, and intelligible report about all this subject, from competent and reliable sources? Why does not the Medical Society of the city and county, appoint a committee, not of humbugs with great names, but intelligent and competent physicians, who may be able to give the public correct information? It is said that a large quantity of damaged hams were sold at three cents a pound, in the neighborhood of the Five Points, just before the cases of alleged Asiatic cholera appeared there. How are the facts? Again, we call for a sensible report, so that the public may really know what the facts are in relation to this most important matter of the public health. In the meantime, look at the streets! Look at the unutterably disgraceful condition of the city! Is there no hope for this apparently doomed metropolis?—*N. Y. Herald.*

MARINE NEWS.

PORT OF WILMINGTON, JUNE 5.

HIGH WATER AT THE BAR.....1.52 P. M.

ARRIVED.

2. Brig Narragansett, Hinkly, from Boston, to Geo. Harriss, in ballast.

CLEARED.

2. Schr. Aleyona, Whitaker, for Philadelphia, by G. W. Davis, 1,000 obls. Rosin, 50 bbls. Spirits Turpentine, 31,000 ft. S. S. Lumber, from J. & D. MacRae's Mill.

" Schr. Ira Brewster, Horton, for New York, by G. W. Davis, with 600 bbls. Turpentine, 700 bbls. Rosin, 150 bbls. Spirits Turpentine.

4. Steamer Rowan, Hurt, for Fayetteville with mdse and passengers, by T. C. Worth.

5. Schr. Lamartine, Turner, for New York, by G. W. Davis, with 1,400 bbls. Rosin, 30,000 ft. S. S. Lumber, from Cape Fear Mill.

" Schr. Jarvis Leon, Chambers, for Baltimore, by G. W. Davis, with 100 bbls. Pitch, 100 bbls. Spirits Turpentine, 1,600 bbls. Rosin, 31,000 ft. S. S. Lumber, from Cape Fear Mill.

" Schr. Jonas Smith, Nichol, for New York, by DeRosset & Brown. (Exports in our next.)

" Schr. Ottoman, Griffin, for Philadelphia, by Barry Bryant & Co., with 110,000 ft. Lumber.

" Schr. Kensington, Foster, for Philadelphia, by Barry, Bryant & Co., with 115,000 ft. Lumber.

BOSTON.

May 29. Schr. Avon Cushing, ... Virginia, ... home.

NEW YORK. ARRIVED.

May 29. Schr. Olive, Smith, ... home.

" " " E. S. Powell, Powell, ... "

CLEARED.

May 28. Brig Triton, Paine, ... for this port.

" " Schr. Harrison Pike, Brown, for " "

" " " A. J. DeRosset, Brewster, " "

THEATRE,

THREE NIGHTS ONLY!

WEDNESDAY, Thursday & Friday Evenings, the 6th, 7th and 8th of June, 1849.

The Heron Family!!

The above celebrated family from the principal Theatres of Europe, West Indies and America (Late of St. Charles, N. Orleans and Park, New York) who have caused so great a sensation in all places at which they have performed, will give their unprecedented entertainments, Dramatic and Vocal at the above time and place.

Plays—back to Programme, and Prosaic Pieces. Truly Lady the mother of Poetry eloquence and Song, are given by this talented and interesting family.—*Richmond Republican, April 5.*

"The Heron family has no parallel."—*Spirit of the Times.*

Curtains rises at 8 o'clock. Admission 50 cents. Gallaries 25 cents.

June 5 35:2t

NEW ARRANGEMENT.

THE Subscribers have this day entered into co-partnership under the name and firm of

G. & C. BRADLEY & CO.,

and will hereafter carry on the BOOT & SHOE Business in all its branches, at the old establishment. Their assortment will be kept complete at all times.

GEO. H. BRADLEY,
CHAS. BRADLEY,
WM. F. DANKAM.

June 4th, 1849.

N. B. By the above arrangement it becomes absolutely necessary that the accounts due the late firm of G. & C. BADLEY should be settled immediately.

June 5, 1849. June and Chron copy.

CIGARS.

100,000 CIGARS assorted brands and quality. For sale very low by

HOWARD & PEDEN.

June 5. 35.

LINSEED OIL.

2 BBLS. For sale by

JOHN C. LATTA.

June 5. 35

HONEY.

100 GALLONS Strained Honey. For sale by

HOWARD & PEDEN.

June 5 35.

LEMONS.

10 BOXES fresh Lemons,
10 " Lemon Syrup. For sale by

HOWARD & PEDEN.

June 5. 35.

FRESH SUPPLY.

JUST received a fresh supply of groceries of all descriptions for family use and Masters of Vessels. For sale at the lowest rates by

HOWARD & PEDEN.

June 5. 35.

SHIP STORES.

PUT up with dispatch, and not surpassed by any other dealer, as regards quality and cheapness by

HOWARD & PEDEN

June 5. 35.

SALT.

100 SACKS Liverpool Salt, in bleached sacks
2000 bushels Turks Island do.
For sale by HOWARD & PEDEN.

June 5 35

FISH.

10 BBLS. Mackerel, assorted;
25 bbls. Mullets. For sale by

HOWARD & PEDEN

June 5. 35.

MOLASSES.

50 BBLS. New Crop Molasses for sale by

HOWARD & PEDEN.

June 5. 35.

SUGAR.

2 HHDS. St Croix. For sale by

HOWARD & PEDEN.

June 5. 35.

PALE ALE.

25 BOXES Pale Ale. For sale at

HOWARD & PEDEN'S.

June 5. 35.

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

NAVAL STORES.			
Dipping	1 90	@	2 00
Hard		@	95
Spirits Turpentine ... ℔ gal.	24½	@	25
Tar	1 25	@	
Pitch	90	@	1 00
Rosin, No. 1	1 50	@	2 50
" No. 2	90	@	1 00
" No. 3	55	@	60
Varnish	20	@	22
TIMBER.			
Interior	3 00	@	...
Fair Quality	4 00	@	5 00
LUMBER, STEAM MILL.			
Wide boards, plank and scantling	10 00	@	11 00
Floor Boards	12 00	@	14 00
LUMBER, RIVER.			
Floor Boards	7 00	@	8 00
Side Boards	..	@	5 00
Scantling	3 50	@	4 00
RICE.			
Rough	75	@	80
Cleaned	2 75	@	3 00
STAVES.			
W. O. Hhd. rough—none	8 50	@	9 00
" " dressed	12 00	@	16 00
" " barrel	7 00	@	8 00
R. O. Hhd. rough	8 00	@	8 50
" " dressed	11 00	@	....
SHINGLES.			
Common	80	@	90
Contract	4 00	@	5 00
Beacons' large	3 50	@	4 00
PEAS.			
N. E. Peas	65	@	70
Pea Nuts	50	@	75
SUGAR.			
New Orleans	5	@	5½
Porto Rico	4½	@	6½
COFFEE.			
St Domingo	6	@	
Rio	7½	@	8
Java	10	@	11
Laguira	8	@	8½
Cuba	7	@	
MOLASSES.			
New Orleans	..	@	..
Cuba in bulk	19	@	21
SALT.			
Bonaire	16	@	17
Liverpool	1 15	@	..
SPIRITS.			
N. E. Rum	27	@	28
Jamaica Gin	28	@	30
Whiskey	24	@	26
Apple Brandy	28	@	30
BACON			
Hams N. C.	7½	@	8
" Western nominal	6	@	..
Sides, N. C.	7	@	
" Western	6	@	6½
Shoulders, N. C.	6	@	7
" Western	5	@	5½
DOMESTICS.			
Cotton Yarns	14	@	14
Cotton Osnaburgs	7	@	7½
4-4 N. C. sheetings	6	@	6½
FLOUR.			
Fayetteville	4 25	@	4 75
Canal	7 00	@	7 50
City	53	@	55
Meal	60	@	65
Corn—nominal	..	@	50
Butter	10	@	20
Cheese	7	@	9
Beeswax	20	@	21
Hay	55	@	1 00
Soap	4½	@	5½
Feathers	35	@	..
Lard	7½	@	8
Lime	75	@	1

COMMERCIAL.

REMARKS ON MARKET.

Very little has been done since Saturday last in sales of produce; but few rafts have come into market.

TURPENTINE.—263 bbls. Turpentine were disposed of at $2,00 per bbl. for New Yellow Dip., and $2,65 per bbl. for Virgin. Some few barrels yet on market.

TAR.—A lot of 93 bbls. Tar was sold at $1,25 per bbl.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—169 bbls. Spirits Turpentine changed hands at 24½ cts. per gallon, 6 bbls. $1 net returns le. Another lot of 50 bbls Spirits Turpentine was sold at 24c per gal. bbls. $1½ net returnable.

LUMBER & TIMBER.—We hear of no sales to report rather.

CORN.—One Boat load of 600 bushels Corn from Bladen County, selling in lots to suit purchasers, at 60c per bushel.

BACON & LARD.—Market well supplied; for prime cured bacon

Exports of the week ending 4th inst.

N. S. Lumber,	554,268 feet.
Boards,	25,000 "
Timber,	80,600 "
Turpentine,	1,150 bbls.
Rosin,	6,198 "
Spirits Turpentine,	850 "
Tar,	80 "
Pitch,	1,050 "
Yarn,	113 sks
Shingles,	13 M
Cotton,	37 bales
Feathers,	6 "
Pea Nuts,	100 bushels

THE MAKETS—PER NIAGARA.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, May 19.—The accounts per the last steamer from New York of the increased receipts of cotton in American ports would have had the effect of depressing the market had not the accounts of the severe frosts in the South have been received at the same time, which had the effect to check the depression.

The quotations for fair descriptions of cotton are the same as when the Caledonia left. The transactions of the week were 39,600 bales, of which 6,000 bales were taken on speculation, and 4,000 for export. Of the sales there were 9,140 bales Upland 3¾d. to 5d.; 15,000 Orleans at 3¾ to 6d.; and 11,[illegible] Alabama and Mobile at 3¾d. to 4¾d. The imports for the week are 72,675 bales.

BREADSTUFFS.—A rather improved feeling prevails in the grain and flour markets, which are better than when the Caledonia sailed. Philadelphia and Baltimore brands are quoted at 23s to 23s 6d., which prices the demand was steady though moderate. The best description of Ohio brought 24s. The inquiry for Indian corn continues with a further advance in prices; white is quoted at 32s to 33s., yellow 34s to 36s per quarter. The demand for Indian meal is steady with a small supply—sales were made at 15s 6d. to 15s 9d. per bbl. Sales of American wheat at 5s 10d a 7s.

PROVISIONS.—The imports for Bacon continue large, and though the consumption was heavy, the anxiety of holders to sell had forced down quotations fully 2s per cwt. A large portion of Western shipments sold at 32s to 34s per cwt.

There has been fair sales of fine Eastern cured meats at 36 to 38s. per cwt., with no prospect of advance. Hams having arrived in large quantities were difficult of sale at 25 to 28s. per cwt. There was more inquiry for beef, but prices were no better. The demand for pork was still limited. In c